

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 23, 1802.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 6, 1802.

THIS being the constitutional day of meeting, fifty three members appeared, who not forming a quorum, an adjournment took place till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Tuesday, December 7, 1802.

A quorum of members appeared.

The following new members appeared and took their seats:

Samuel Hunt, from New-Hampshire, in the room of Joseph Pierce, resigned; Samuel Thatcher, from Massachusetts; David Merriwether, from Georgia, in the room of Mr. Taliaferro, resigned; Thomas Winn, of North-Carolina, in the room of Charles Johnson, deceased; and Thomas M. Greene, a delegate from the Mississippi Territory, in the room of N. Hunter, deceased.

Ordered, That the clerk inform the senate that this house has formed a quorum, and is ready to proceed to business.

Ordered, That the clerk furnish each member with three news-papers at his lodgings.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 8, 1802.

On motion of gen. S. Smith, the following standing committees were appointed.

A committee of elections of seven members.

A committee of revival and unfinished business of three members.

A committee of claims of seven members.

A committee of commerce and manufactures of seven members.

Gen. S. Smith farther moved, that a committee of ways and means, consisting of nine members, should be appointed. As the number of nine members involved a departure from a rule confining that committee to seven, the motion was ordered to remain for consideration until to-morrow.

Thursday, December 9, 1802.

Mr. Gregg moved a resolution for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, one for each house, to interchange weekly.

Consideration postponed till Monday next.

Friday, December 10, 1802.

Mr. Gregg moved the re-adoption of the resolution of the last session, authorizing the door keeper to employ one additional assistant, two servants and two horses, for the present session.

Agreed to.

Mr. Thompson presented the petition of Gibert Combs, representing that he had, after long study, discovered the mode of ascertaining the longitude, and praying the assistance of congress to conduct his researches.

Referred to a select committee.

There being no quorum in the senate, adjourned.

Saturday, December 11, 1802.

The petition of James Stiles, a captain in the U. S. regiment of artillery, and late commanding officer of the garrison of West Point, praying to be indemnified for the costs and damages of a suit instituted against him in New-York, for a trespass committed by a part of his company in the neighbourhood of the garrison of West Point on the 4th of July, 1800, without the knowledge or consent of the prisoner, was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Monday, December 13, 1802.

Mr. Davenport, from the committee of revival and unfinished business, made a report in part.

Tuesday, December 14, 1802.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had made a quorum, and had chosen Stephen R. Bradley president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president of the U. States, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to unite with a committee on the part of the senate, to wait upon the president of the United States, and inform him that the two houses have formed, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Leander and Mr. Van Ness, accompanied the committee.

A message was received from the senate, advising the house, that they had passed a similar resolution

and had appointed, on their part, a committee, consisting of Mr. Wright and Mr. Theodore Folger.

Mr. Dennis stated that, he understood that at the same time that this house had passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the senate to wait on the president, the senate had passed a resolution to the same effect. There appeared, therefore, to be two concurrent resolutions, each originating in one house but neither of which was acted upon by the other. He, therefore, moved a concurrence on the part of the house in the resolution of the senate. Agreed to.

The house took up the motion, made four days since, by Mr. Gregg, for the appointment of two chaplains, of different denominations, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Davis expressed himself against the resolution.

It was defended by Messrs. Dennis, Griswold, Nicholson, Smilie, Claiborne and Elmer.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out "of different denominations." This motion was supported by Mr. Smilie, and opposed by Messrs. Nicholson, Elmer and Claiborne. Lost, yeas 24.

The resolution was then agreed to, without amendment.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that they had delivered the message of the house to the president, who replied, that he would make his communication to congress by message to-morrow.

Dr. Mitchell gave notice that immediately after the receipt of the president's message, he should offer a specific motion on the subject of French spoliation.

Wednesday, December 15, 1802.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each house by Mr. Leath, secretary to the president:

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow-citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our first attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of what being from whole favour they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, our burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of Providence, result from the still, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing animosities and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorize a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1796. It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or the evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the danger into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels in our past, has permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved; and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the bashaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The CONVENTION with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a remittance from the Greeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Tallapoosa county. In this purchase has been also comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbours, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them; and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging. So soon as the limits shall be declared, we are to view this position as an out post of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbours, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribe, fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from east to west, and about the same length parallel with and including the Wabash. They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the Salt Springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars—principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debts, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expenses which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expence, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been completed in some of the States, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be sometime before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agents authorized by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, conferred by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-banking that of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should, however, the difficulties of our situation be so large a task, render it necessary to say this, the power shall be exerted, and the money thus employed shall be in conformity with

that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt. When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already fashioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow-citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean-time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expenses of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment, an estimate of its expenses for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruizers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate; but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Prefuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water, and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here a dock within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses, at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practised for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed. And should the measure be found useful here, similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union as the only rock of safety; these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endure to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, December 6, 1802.

But eight members attended, who not forming a quorum, adjourned from day to day till

Monday December 13, 1802.

When seventeen members, constituting a quorum, attended.

Whereupon the senate proceeded, in the absence of the vice-president, to the choice of a president pro tempore.

On the first ballot, gen. Bradley, of Vermont, had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy, of Connecticut, 7, Mr. Baldwin, 1, and Mr. Logan 1.—No election, a majority being requisite.

On second ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On third ballot, votes same as on the first ballot.

On fourth ballot, Mr. Bradley had 8 votes, Mr. Tracy 7, and two blank votes. No election.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 14, 1802.

Eighteen members present.

Stephen R. Bradley, was chosen president pro tempore.—Mr. Bradley had 9, and Mr. Tracy 7 votes.

On the election of the president, Mr. Bradley withdrew, and nine became a majority of the members present.

The rev. Dr. Gantt was chosen chaplain; 10 members voting for him.

HALIFAX, (N. Scotia) November 18.

His majesty's ship, Chichester, yesterday arrived here in 42 days from Martinique. She had on board, when she sailed, part of the 35th regiment, but a fever having broken out on the passage, which carried off the captain, all the lieutenants, the surgeon's mate, two midshipmen, 27 seamen, and 30 soldiers, she put away for this port under the command of the master's mate; the master being ill. Part of the sick are recovering; and it is fortunate for the survivors that they have been able to reach this port, as they had scarcely able hands to bring the ship to anchor.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The celebrated cheese-maker from Jersey, Mrs. Exton, is now in this city. This excellent woman has this year made eight hundred cheeses, which sell in Philadelphia at the same price as cheese imported from England, whence she came with her husband and family about six years since. They milk forty cows. Their farm is about 600 acres, of which one half is wood-land. An example of such well-directed industry and good management, may be imitated by others with great advantage; and shews that farming in the United States, when well conducted, is one of the most profitable objects to which a man can direct his attention.

December 14.

The ship Lydia, arrived this morning from Grenock in 38 days. She brings papers to the 2d November, the one of this date we have just seen: It states, that at a cabinet council it had been determined, that the British troops should still keep possession of such posts as by the treaty of Amiens were to have been given up, and which had not then been evacuated; and that orders for that purpose had accordingly been dispatched.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Grenock, to a merchant in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"Cotton is again on the start and will be more so should the present appearances of war continue. Buonaparte has still an itching after his favourite plan of the expedition to Egypt. Our government finds fault with him on the score of usurping too much power, by dictating laws to Switzerland, and call on the other powers in Europe to interfere with France, in order to preserve the balance of power, otherwise as they say, which is very true, there will be no end to his ambition, and in time, if permitted to make such grasps, he may dictate laws to the whole world. Our government at present are keeping a watchful eye over him, and making some little preparation—however, this blast may blow over.

"Good coffee is also on the rise and will stand in the same situation as cotton should hostilities commence."

By later dates, we learn, that the French papers boast that all the difficulties of Switzerland are finally adjusted to their satisfaction. It appears, however, that two discordant voices are heard in her councils, and the nation is torn by two parties, French and Swiss.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, December 13.

"This morning arrived here the schooner Roebuck, capt. Dawson, in 52 days, from Gibraltar.—Capt. Dawson informs us, that on the 11th of October a great battle took place on board the English squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in provisions and water for a six months cruise. When completed, they sailed up to the call, with a strong head wind, consisting of six 74's and a brig—their destination was unknown.

"When capt. Dawson was coming out he met an English cutter with dispatches for Gibraltar.—There had not, capt. D. informs us, been a convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks.—That two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos, the last of September, by Tripolitan cruizers.—That on the 12th of September the Tripolitans at Gibraltar applied to the governor, (prince Edward) for permission to stop the frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refused to do, and gave notice of it to capt. Camp-

bell, who, at 6 o'clock P. M. that day, got his frigate under way, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Algiers.—That on the 16th of October the Tripolitans obtained a passport from the emperor of Morocco, which was signed by all the Christian consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from blockade of the Tripolitan cruizers at Gibraltar.—They were preparing for sea, and it was expected that they would not be molested by the American squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on the part of the American squadron, would be a cause of a declaration of war against the United States, by the emperor of Morocco. That on the 18th of October an English cutter of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished.—This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish government."

December 17.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster.

"This day, an election took place for a senator to represent this state in the senate of the U. States—

SAMUEL MACLAY, had	66 votes,
ISAAC WEAVER, Jun.	28
WILLIAM MACLAY,	11

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RICHMOND, (Vir.) December 8.

On Monday last, the legislature of this state commenced their session.

A quorum of the house of delegates being formed, they proceeded to the choice of their officers; Edmund Harrison and John Mercer, Esquires, being nominated as speakers, there appeared 71 votes in favour of the former and 55 in favour of the latter. The question being taken as to the election of a chaplain, was negatived by a majority of three.

A gentleman in the opposition rose, and stated sundry reasons for opposing the question—alleged that however laudable or meritorious it would be to open the courts of state by the divine service; yet it was well known on former occasions that no respect had been paid by the attendance of the members; but that the chaplain has often performed this sacred duty, surrounded by empty seats and silent walls. That it had been intended as a mark of respect to religion, and an example to citizens, but certainly had a very different effect; as to the first the irregular attendance of members certainly bears a strong aspect of disrespect, and secondly, conveys an improper example to citizens.

Some doubt apparently yet subsisting, the house adjourned the question until yesterday.

This day a quorum being formed in both houses, the election of the officers of the upper house came forward, when the subsequent gentlemen were elected; Francis Brook, Esq; speaker, Theodosius Hansford, clerk; and Archibald Denham, sergeant at arms.

The house of delegates resumed their question relative to a chaplain, and the rev. John Courtney was elected.

BALTIMORE, December 10.

A report having got into circulation, that a French army had actually taken possession of Orleans, we can state in contradiction, on the authority of a gentleman late from Natchez, that no army has arrived; that major Fulton (formerly known in this country, and now in the French service) had arrived at Natchez, and stated that the French would take possession of the colony shortly; and that the Spanish commandant at New-Orleans had received official notice from his court of the cession and intended change. [Kentucky papers.]

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, and as being, of consequence, unauthorized by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, are the decided opposition of the governor to the measures of the intendant, and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value, besides cotton, is deposited at New-Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez. [National Intelligencer.]

December 11.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, November 24 1802.

"Agreeably to your desire, you shall have answer as particular as time, avocations and opportunities will admit.

"This city is increasing in the number of its buildings and inhabitants, the abundance of its markets, and the variety of articles for the table. You may suppose the number of hotels is also increased. The number of houses added in the view of the walk between the capitol and the public offices, amounts to fifteen, the greater part of which are on the view of the Pennsylvania avenue, and of three stories high: in the adjacent streets, there are others now building, and in the division beyond the president's house towards George-town there are several buildings very forward; and at the other extreme, towards the navy yard, a very considerable increase of population has taken place. I learn that

at some recent public sales of lots, very large purchases were made by some eminent English mercantile houses, and what is worthy of remark, in the neighbourhood of the navy yard, near the river. It was feared by the proprietors of lots, that the selling up in great a number of lots would tend to depreciate the general property; the result, however, has proved their mistake much to their satisfaction, for though the situations most likely to be first settled, preserve their value. It is evident that if two or three similar sales were to take place, there would be purchasers and settlers. Although some disquietude prevailed on account of the severity of the fever and ague in the last summer, it being known that that disease has been prevalent all over the continent, less discontent is felt here. Indeed, if a canal were once opened between the Tyber and Eastern Branch, I make no doubt that the consequent drain of the swampy ground, forming part of its intended course, would render this city as healthy as any in the union. These observations answer four of your questions."

December 13.

The legislature of Vermont have laid a tax on pleasure carriages; they are to be put into the list at one half their nominal value.

December 14.

Extract from governor Dayton's message to the legislature of S. Carolina:

"From the commencement of the American revolution, the efforts for defense which were requisite, necessarily involved the state in debts; she has, however, at length discharged them, and has arisen above those clouds which obscured her brightness; her treasury is full and her taxes are light. Seize the present opportunity, use these precious moments as they fly, while your country is in peace and your government is undisturbed, and apply the public energies to the public service. Where public buildings are requisite, erect them; where roads and bridges require legislative aid, bestow it; and where navigation is impeded, hasten to remove obstructions through all parts of the state. On this subject I particularly recommend to your attention, the navigation of Savannah river, from the confluence of Tugoloo and Keowee rivers, to the mouth of Broad river opposite Vienna; and that you grant a suitable pecuniary assistance for opening the same. A co-operation of the state of Georgia, will probably take place in prosecuting this work, which will render the expence less imposing on this state than it would otherwise be. The advantages resulting therefrom will be great in every point of view, by raising the price of produce, enhancing the value of lands, encouraging industry in agriculture and manufactures, and thereby introducing wealth into the interior of your country, as well as adding to commodities for sale in the sea ports."

Annapolis, December 23.

Extract from Governor McKean's Address to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, December 11, 1802.

"During the recess, gentlemen, I have endeavoured to discharge the duties which were intrusted to me by the laws of the last session. Among these duties it is proper particularly to mention that I have opened a correspondence with the governor of Maryland, respecting the tolls claimed by the Maryland Susquehanna canal company for navigating the bed of the river within that state, and have reason to expect an early and satisfactory reply. The nature of the subject will naturally lead to remark the exertions, which are making in our sister states, to improve the situation of their roads and rivers; and I trust, that cherishing the united interests of the city and the country, you will deem it expedient to devote a portion of your attention and of the wealth of the state to similar objects of public benefit."

FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

A LIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accustomed to house work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer. *A. M. M.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FORD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP FORD, Administrator, St. Mary's county, December 21, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court to be held for St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of GILBERT'S HILLS, on the south side of Briton's bay.

JOSEPH FORD, Sen.

December 11, 1803.

By the COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honorable high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, A LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Patowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART, } Trustees.
ROBERT A. BEALL, }

December 10, 1802.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY.

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandize. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to GREENBURY TREAKLE, Administrator.

December 14, 1802.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceased, in the Swamp.

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz. A number of valuable negroes; consisting of men, women and children, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, one half of a schooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.

December 8, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payments. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,

LANGELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1803.

A. L. MANACKS,

For the year 1803.

To be had at this office.

JOSEPH EVANS.

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market, Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of Dry Goods.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
S Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London callimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velveteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped Silk Florentines and satins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuffs and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambric mullin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambric mullins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentsings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Role and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthen ware.

An assortment of GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Tenerife, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, Well-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.
Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOPWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill-street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
S Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London callimers,
Swandown and Marcellies quilting,
Thickets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured fattsins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambric mullins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambric, mullin and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jacket and book India mullins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from one to sixteen hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaster of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion to favourable for attaining these objects. Titles with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802.

A FEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Sell on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBURN SIGEL.

Annapolis, November 11.

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
 Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
 Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
 And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,
 At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in
 Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
 A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma,
 sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
 an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
 a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
 to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
 agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
 arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
 of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
 I comply with your request in stating my opinion
 of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
 for two or three years past, with uniform success,
 whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
 rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
 an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
 ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
 panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
 breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
 Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
 serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
 cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
 complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
 caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
 greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-
 ning sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
 his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
 could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
 of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
 desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
 invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
 speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
 plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
 indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
 the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
 intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
 the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
 peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
 habits in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluor albus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
 and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
 impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
 the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
 nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
 the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
 tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
 palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
 &c.—And has performed more cures in the above
 complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
 made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
 Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
 I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
 matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
 joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
 and which had baffled every article in the Materia
 Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
 practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
 you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
 it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second
 street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
 phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
 that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
 with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
 the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
 be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
 length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
 maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
 effectual medical advice was followed, and every
 probable remedy attempted: when seeing several
 cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
 Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
 Beck, No. 17, South Second-street. The full ap-
 plication enabled her to walk across the town, and

the life of one hostile reduced her to her usual state of
 health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
 Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
 county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
 of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
 sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
 rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
 from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
 bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
 title, to commonly complained of as operating with
 violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
 of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
 constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
 innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
 not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
 tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
 in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
 the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
 sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
 and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
 ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
 feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
 safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
 occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS;

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
 of four kinds, viz: the Teres or large round worm;
 the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
 or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or
 tape worm; so called from its resemblance to tape—
 this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
 it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are; dis-
 agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
 corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
 seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
 privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
 teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
 food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
 and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
 pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
 and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever; with
 small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
 thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
 and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
 should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
 success in all complaints similar to those above de-
 scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
 the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
 and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
 annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
 cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
 medy known, and has restored to health and strength
 a great number when in an advanced stage of this
 fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
 given for every part of the necessary treatment in
 such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
 ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
 taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
 any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
 application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the**
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
 worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
 to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
 motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
 ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
 his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
 hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
 milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
 that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
 business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
 formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
 dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
 the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
 but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
 that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
 gour.—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
 of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
 sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
 in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
 elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
 The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
 of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
 may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
 Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
 powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
 fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
 human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
 ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
 evident in innumerable cases of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler, York-town,**
 Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER,**
 minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
 to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
 use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
 medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
 to accomplish, different other means had proved abso-
 lute. My eldest boy had a very healthy appearance,
 was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
 time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
 of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
 administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
 agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
 stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
 inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
 mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
 ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
 riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
 lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
 different occasions I have used this medicine as a
 purging substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
 ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
 of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
 by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
 medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
 most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
 promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
 that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
 disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
 them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
 Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
 safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
 basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
 preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
 skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
 flammatory redness, scars, nettles, ringworms, sun-
 burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
 peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
 essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speed-
 y and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
 clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
 bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
 countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
 the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
 cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
 acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
 cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye,
 whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
 dent, speedily removing inflammations, delirium of
 rheum, dullness, itching, and flux on the eyes, never
 failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
 ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
 fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
 experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
 prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
 mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
 stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
 plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
 by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
 taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
 gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
 tormenting smart which attends the application of
 other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
 "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
 fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
 to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
 and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
 bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
 store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
 spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
 of fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a
 cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
 brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
 the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
 taken by all persons on a change of climate. 30

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
 GREEN.**